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PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING—ASHBEL SMITH AND JOSEPH W. HAMPTON—EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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The Western Carolinian.

BY ASHBEL SMITH & JOSEPH W. HAMPTON

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"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

From the Southern Literary Messenger.

LYNES TO THE MEMORY OF MRS. HEMANS.

"Thus let my memory be with you, friends!
Thus ever think of me!
Kindly and gently, but as of one,
For whom it is well to be fled and gone;
As of a bird from a chain unbound,
As of a wanderer whose home is found:
So let it be." [Mrs. Hemans.]

Thus will we think of thee!
Pure spirit! that didst move,
Bound on an angel-mission free,
From the blest courts above:
Mingling thy ever-tuneful lyre,
Of musings high,
With Nature's never-ceasing choir,
Of earth, sea, sky—
The gushing torrent, and the sunset fair;
The earth's bright jewelry, and the peopled air;
The ocean's silvery bound;
The midnight's calm profound;
The shadow-weaving twilight, and the morn,
With a pencil dipt in heav'n's own hues, on thy full page are born.

Kindly and gently? Thou
That like the trusting dove,
Mid life's dark tempest waves didst bow,
To breathe thy strains of love:
Though for thy wearied foot,
No place was found—
No plant of deathless root
Shed perfume round—
Yet for the faithful service thou hast done,
There floats an olive branch; a green and fade-
less one!

Emblem of hopes that rise
Beyond earth's broken ties;
Taken of hearts that catch a glimpse of heav'n,
Even through grief's dark eclipse, by the clear light
Thy faith hath given.
Joy! joy! that thou art free!
We would not ask thy stay;
Thou that so long has sought to be,
In thine own land away:
This earth was far too cold and dim,
For soul like thine;
No fitting harvest couldst thou win,
From love's deep mine;
Though we would fain have won thy treasures,
All.

Heav'n call'd its own,—its own bath heard the
call!
Joy! joy! that thou art free;
Daughter of melody!
Tune thy high anthem to an echo meet,
The waiting angel bath swept o'er the strings, and found
thy lyre complete.

SCRAPS.

The Whig Convention of Maryland assembled on the 23d ult. On the 23d, Gen. Harrison was unanimously nominated for the Presidency, and John Tyler, of Virginia, for the Vice Presidency. The nomination by Pennsylvania and Maryland, of the Hero of Tippecanoe, renders it certain that the Election must devolve upon the House of Representatives; and it is time the public mind was preparing for it.

The Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held on the 15th inst. in the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay in the chair. The meeting was addressed by President Duer, and Rev. Dr. Proudfit, of New-York, Rev. Mr. Wm. Atkinson, of Virginia, the Secretary, and Chairman. Mr. Clay's Speech is said to have been one of his happiest efforts.

"The work goes bravely on." Judge White has also been nominated for the Presidency by the State Rights Members of the Georgia Legislature. Every Southern State must go against Van Buren.

Western Names.—The Ohioan is a "Buck-eye," an Indian a "Hoosier," an Illinoisian a "Sucker," a Missourian a "Pewk," a Kentuckian a "Corn-cracker," and a Michigianian a "Wolverene."

Van Burenism in Illinois.—A Van Buren meeting was called in the Mount Carmel Sentinel, to take place in that town on the 24th ult. Well—the day arrived—the meeting was held; and it consisted of—three individuals!

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

SPEECH OF MR. CLINGMAN, OF SUREY;
On his Resolutions, introduced into the House of Commons on the subject of the Public Lands.

MR. SPEAKER: In presenting the Resolutions on your table, I have consulted my own feelings less perhaps than those of my constituents. I should not do justice to those whom I represent here, if in the absence of any other measure in relation to the subject, I had failed to bring forward those propositions. The proper disposition of the Public Domain has, for several years past, been a question of deep interest, not only to our own citizens, but to every State in the Union. It has been subject more than once, to the action of both Houses of Congress. Elaborate Reports on it have been made and circulated throughout the country; so that the merits of this question are more generally understood than those almost of any other, in politics. Indeed, sir, it seems to me, that there is more need at this time, of action, than of debate. And it is in the hope, that these Resolutions will lead to action, rather than to debate, that they have been presented.

It is incumbent upon me, however, as the mover, to make a brief statement of those facts and arguments on which I rely to sustain the principles of the Resolutions. Though the details may be uninteresting in themselves, yet on account of the magnitude of the question itself, I trust the House will indulge me, especially as I promise to be as brief in my observations, as the nature of the subject will permit.

During the contest for territory among the nations of Europe, consequent upon the discovery of America, most of the charters under which the Colonies were originally settled, contained a grant of a portion of land, definite and well defined on the sea-coast, but extending without limits to the westward. Thus the limits of North-Carolina extended back to the Mississippi River. What is now Tennessee was then a part of this State. Virginia claimed a large extent of territory lying North-west of the River Ohio, out of which have since been formed several new States. In fine, the boundaries of all the old States, except three, were more extensive than they now are. In this state of things, we went into the war of the Revolution. During its progress, the disposition of the unsettled territory was a most embarrassing question to the Federal Congress. Some of the States attempted to dispose of their waste lands for their own benefit. This produced much discontent—three of the States, Maryland, Rhode Island, and New Jersey, had no such lands lying within their boundaries. It was urged on the part of these States, that the Colonies were then engaged in a common struggle—that the blood and treasure of all were alike expended in defence of the vacant territory—and that if it were won at all, it must be won by the united effort of all the States. It was said that these lands ought to be regarded as a common fund to defray the expenses of the war, and to secure the payment of those debts which the United Colonies were obliged to contract in its support. It was on this ground that Maryland refused to enter into the Articles of Confederation. Congress more than once urged upon the States owning waste lands, the propriety of ceding them, in order that they might become a common fund for the use of all the States, and finally, in the year 1789, passed a Resolution in the following words:

"Resolved, That the unappropriated lands which may be ceded or relinquished to the United States, by any particular State, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress, of the 6th day of September last, shall be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, and be settled and formed into distinct Republican States, which shall become members of the Federal Union, and have the same rights of sovereignty, and freedom and independence, as the other States," &c.

In compliance with the recommendation of Congress, all the States, sooner or later made cessions of their waste territory. These treaties or compacts are all similar in character. I will call the attention of the House to some of them. That of North Carolina, in the parts important in relation to the present enquiry, is in the following words: "Whereas the United States, in Congress assembled, have repeatedly and earnestly recommended to the respective States in the Union, claiming or owning vacant western territory, to make cessions of part of the same, as a further means, as well of hastening the extinguishment of the debts, as of establishing the harmony of the United States; and the inhabitants of the said western territory being also desirous that such cession should be made, in order to obtain a more ample protection than they have heretofore received: Now this State, being ever desirous of doing ample justice to the public creditors, as well as the establishing the harmony of the United States, and complying with the reasonable desires of her citizens," &c.

Then comes a clause directing the manner in which the fund shall be applied:

"That all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this act to the United States of America, and not appropriated as before mentioned, shall be considered as a common fund, for the use and benefit of the United States of America, North Carolina inclusive, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever."

That of Virginia, of which ours seems to be almost an exact copy, is in the following words:

"That all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for, or appropriated to, any of the before mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become members of the Confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia inclusive, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be

faithfully and bona fide disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatsoever."

All of these deeds of cession are similar in substance, and in several instances the same language is used. I shall therefore, sir, not detain you by making any other references.

The first thing, Mr. Speaker, that occurs to the mind on reading these deeds of cession, is that the Legislatures of the States having made treaties, have a right to defend them. They have entered into solemn compacts with the Federal Government, by which they have conveyed a large amount of property for certain purposes therein specified; and if the fund thus granted is likely to be wasted or misapplied, it is their right and duty to endeavor to avert such an evil. It is undoubtedly the province of the General Assembly to guard all the great interests of North Carolina, but it is more especially our duty to take care that our constituents are not prejudiced by our own past acts.

We are next, sir, to consider the nature of the compacts themselves. On this point there is diversity of opinion. It has been supposed that as the payment of the public debt was the inducement, and in fact the main object of the cessions, that the debt being now paid, Congress has no farther power over the lands so ceded. If the payment of the public debt had been the sole object in view, and it had been expressly so declared in the deeds themselves, then there would be an end of the question. For the debt being paid and the trust discharged, the remainder of the property not being disposed of, would revert to the original donors. And I admit that the Donors of some of the acts, sustain this view of the question.

After an examination of all these compacts, however, I prefer taking a different ground. The payment of the National debt was undoubtedly the principle object of the cessions; but at the same time it was foreseen that there might be other burdens from which it was desirable that the States should be relieved. In order, therefore, that the power of Congress might be sufficiently ample for all these purposes—all the clauses directing the application of the lands so ceded declare, in substance, that they "shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of the United States of America, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use or purpose whatever." Such is the language of Virginia, North-Carolina, and Georgia, and in substance, it does not materially vary from that used by the other States. It makes Congress the trustee of all the States. Congress is the legal owner of this property, but is nevertheless bound to use it for the benefit of each of the States in proportion to her share in the general charge and expenditure. Its application to the payment of the public debt was strictly in obedience with the terms of the compacts themselves, because it relieved the States from direct charges which must otherwise have been made. In this view of the question, the power of Congress over the public land is as great now, as it ever was. Unlike the other funds of the Government, which may be expended as Congress may think expedient, it can only be applied in the manner prescribed in the compacts themselves. The Federal Constitution has produced no change in those compacts. The only clause relating to the subject of the National Domain is the following:

"The Congress shall have the power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State."

This clause reaffirms the compacts then already made, and gives to Congress the power "to make all needful rules and regulations" to carry them into effect. The cessions of North-Carolina and Georgia, being made since the adoption of the Constitution, are not varied by it, as it contains no other provision relating to the subject. To ascertain then the powers of Congress over these lands, we must look to the Acts of Cession themselves. These enable Congress to dispose of the Territory for the benefit of each of the States, in proportion to their share in the usual charge and expenditure, and any disposition which is in accordance with this principle, is Constitutional.

Much the larger portion of the Public Land now possessed by the United States, has been acquired by treaty with foreign powers. The territory of Louisiana was purchased of France for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars, paid out of the common Treasury of the Union. Under the treaty with Spain, by which Florida was obtained, we paid five millions of dollars. With respect to the power of Congress over these lands, there is no limitation whatever. They may be disposed of in the manner most conducive to the public interest. But as there was a general charge upon all the States to raise the sums paid out of the common Treasury, each State has an equitable claim to a fair proportion of the profits arising from these lands. With regard to the whole of the vacant territory, it may therefore be laid down as a general proposition, that Congress is the legal owner of the waste lands, but that each State is nevertheless entitled to receive a portion corresponding to her share in the general charge and expenditure. Congress has the control of the property, yet ought in justice, and with respect to the ceded lands is absolutely bound, to dispose of it for the benefit of all the States.

But, Mr. Speaker, it is to consider this subject in a pecuniary light, that I would now call the attention of the House. There has rarely, if ever, been so vast an amount of property subject to the control of any Government. Official Reports state that there is at this time remaining undisposed of, within the States and Territories 750 millions—in all, making 1090 millions of acres. Of this amount, there had been surveyed up to Sept. 1835, 143 millions, and sold in the same time only 35 millions. Thus it will be seen, that though the land sales have been going on for more than forty years—though there has been a constant and immense tide

of emigration to the westward—though a number of new and prosperous States have sprung up, the quantity disposed of is trifling, compared with what remains. If we suppose that only one half of this land should sell at \$1 25 per acre, the lowest rate at which the Public Land has ever yet been sold, it would produce the immense sum of 680 millions of dollars. Or, if the Territory itself were divided among the States, in proportion to their Federal population, the share of North Carolina would fall little short of 60 millions of acres. If North-Carolina then, Mr. Speaker, has an interest like this, it is well worthy the most serious attention of her Representatives. If it be in our power to advance such a claim, then I know not how we can be better occupied than in pressing it.

The disposition of the National Domain, as heretofore made by Congress, if not in strict accordance with the terms on which it was acquired, has upon the whole given general satisfaction. Such portions of it as are fit for cultivation have been surveyed and offered for sale in immense quantities, so that every purchaser might make such a selection as suited. The lands not sold in the first instance to the highest bidder, have been subject to entry at the low rate of \$1 25 per acre. As far as the proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands have been applied to the extinguishment of the National debt, their disposition has been strictly in accordance with the spirit and letter of the various deeds of cession. Large donations have, however, been made to all of the States in which the lands are located. Up to the year 1831, there had been granted to these States, for the purposes specified, the following donations:

For Education,	8,000,000 Acres,
Internal Improvements,	2,187,000 do
Colleges,	508,000 do
Other purposes,	100,000 do
Total number of acres,	10,795,000

Thus, Mr. Speaker, it appears that there had been gratuitously yielded up to the new States by Congress, up to the period mentioned, the amount of eleven millions of acres. The sales, however, up to the same time, amount to 31,000,000. It is obvious, then, that of the whole land disposed of, more than one-fourth has been given away to the States in which it was located. This alone is sufficient to evince the generosity of the old States, and to show how unjust and unfounded are the complaints which have been uttered on the part of the new States. Unless similar donations have been made to all the States, these grants, giving as they did, an undue preference to some of them, were not in strict accordance with the terms on which the National Domain was acquired. But then, our feelings were on the sides of the infant States. We wished to extend to them a liberal, helping hand. The fund too, was so vast, that gifts like these appeared trifling—it was like dipping water from the ocean; the quantity that remained did not seem to be diminished.

The question, however, has now assumed a new aspect. The National debt has been paid; and the Treasury, filled to overflowing, is more than sufficient to satisfy the wants of the most extravagant Administration. Propriety would seem, in the first instance, to require a reduction of the Revenue to the real wants of the Government. But the agitations which the country has recently undergone, in consequence of the excitement of the Tariff question, are too well known to require to be stated. Even if it were possible, no one would wish to renew at this time, the discussion on that subject. The circumstances, however, under which the Compromise Bill was passed, are such as to forbid us to expect that the question will be shortly agitated. Whoever considers the rapid growth of this country, the constant increase in our commercial operations, and especially reflects that the diminution of duties has of itself a direct tendency to increase importations, will not fail to come to the conclusion, that up to the year 1842, the Revenue arising under Clay's Law will be amply sufficient to answer the wants of an economical Administration. The question then arises, what shall be done with the surplus money in the Treasury? And it is this which gives additional interest to the subject embraced in the Resolutions. Some of the new States, seeing that the public debt is now paid, and that the monies arising from the land sales are not wanted for the ordinary purposes of Government, have within a few years past, put forward claims to the whole of the lands lying within their limits. Indiana, Illinois, and Mississippi have asserted a right to all of this property, resting it on the ground, that they, as sovereign States, are entitled to all the territory within their boundaries; and declaring that the possession and sale of such lands by the General Government, is an invasion of their rights. In some instances, sir, I believe that they have even instructed their Representatives in Congress to contend for this claim. Others who have not gone so far, however, do not cease to urge upon Congress the propriety of either ceding the lands directly to the States in which they lie, or so reducing the price, as in fact, to amount to a donation.

At present, Mr. Speaker, these claims have been admitted by only one Department of the Federal Government. The President of the United States, in his Annual Message to Congress, in the year 1832, recommends a surrender of the public lands to the States in which they are situated, as will be seen by the extracts which follow:

"Among the interests which merit the consideration of Congress after the payment of the public debt, one of the most important, in my view, is that of the public lands. Previous to the formation of our present Constitution, it was recommended by Congress that a portion of the waste land owned by the States should be ceded to the United States, for the purpose of general harmony, and as a fund to meet the expenses of the war. The recommendation was adopted, and at different periods of time, the States of Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia, granted their vacant soil for the uses for which they had been asked. As the lands may now be considered

as relieved from this pledge, the object for which they were ceded having been accomplished, it is in the discretion of Congress to dispose of them in such way as best to conduce to the quiet, harmony and general interest of the American People.

"It seems to me to be our true policy that the public lands shall cease, as soon as practicable, to be a source of revenue, and that they be sold to settlers, in limited parcels, at a price barely sufficient to reimburse to the United States the expenses of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. The advantages of accurate surveys and undoubted titles, now secured to purchasers, seem to forbid the abolition of the present system, because none can be substituted which will more perfectly accomplish these important ends. It is desirable, however, that, in convenient time, this machinery be withdrawn from the States, and that the right of soil, and the future disposition of it, be surrendered to the States, respectively, in which it lies.

"To avert the consequences which may be apprehended from this cause, to put an end for ever to all partial and interested legislation on this subject, and to afford to every American citizen of enterprise, the opportunity of securing an independent freehold, it seems to me, therefore, best to abandon the idea of raising a future revenue out of the public lands."

Hitherto, however, the majority in Congress have had too just a sense of the rights of the old States to permit them to comply with this recommendation. Efforts have been made at every session to give the new States all the benefits of this property; which, not being resisted with sufficient spirit, and because they are backed by the influence of the President, have been every year growing stronger and stronger.

I will beg leave to call the attention of the House to one of these attempts on the part of the new States to get possession of the National Domain. It is a fair specimen of what they usually are. It is a Bill and also a Report accompanying the same, the caption to which is as follows:

"The Committee on the Public Lands, to which have been referred memorials from the Legislatures of the States of Alabama, Indiana, Missouri, and Illinois, asking a reduction and graduation of the price of that portion of the public land which has been offered at public sale, and remains unsold, and also sundry Resolutions of the House, instructing them to inquire into the expediency of such a measure, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report."

After arguing at some length in favor of the claim of the States to the territory lying in them, as the consequence of their sovereignty, the author of the Report observes:

"The Committee do not propose a discussion of the question, whether, in the language of some of the acts of cession referred to, the new States have been admitted into the Union with 'the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence, as the other States'; nor whether there is strict propriety in the declaration to be found in all the acts and resolutions of Congress for the admission of new States, that they are 'admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever.' It is not now, and we hope it never may be, necessary to inquire how far the want of eminent domain, the power to dispose of or tax soil within her limits, is compatible with the 'sovereignty' of a State; nor to show that the original States, from the time of their independence, and at the date of the several compacts, had that right. The new States having, as a condition precedent to their admission into the Union, disclaimed all right and title to the waste and unappropriated lands lying within their limits, and also the right to tax them while owned by the United States, and for the term of five years after the sale thereof, if not absolutely foreclosed, would doubtless be reluctant to raise the question."

The plan which the Report proposes, of giving to the new States all the benefit of those portions of the National Domain which they respectively include, will be seen from an examination of the accompanying Bill, which it recommends Congress to adopt:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this Act, all the lands of the United States which have been offered at public sale to the highest bidder, and have remained unsold fifteen years or upwards, shall be subject to sale, by private entry, at the rate of twenty-five cents per acre."

Now, Sir, without going farther with this Bill, let us see how it will operate, from the showing of the Report itself.—With respect to the length of time which has elapsed, since the various portions of the public lands have been surveyed and offered for sale; it observes:

"That in Ohio had nearly all been in market 20 years, the greater portion from 25 to 30 years; that in Indiana had nearly all been in market from 15 to 20 years; that in Illinois had nearly all been in market for fifteen years and upwards; that in Missouri, an average of about 12 years; that in Alabama from 12 to 22 years—the average period may be said to be 15 years; that in Mississippi from 12 to 20 years; that in Louisiana about 18 years; that in Michigan about 13 years."

Thus it appears from the showing of the Report itself, that by the adoption even of the first clause of the bill, that almost the whole of the National Domain now in market would be sacrificed at a price barely sufficient to pay the expense of surveying it. Take the State of Illinois as an example. This State is supposed to contain a body of arable land equal, if not superior, to any other in the world of similar extent. More than nineteen-twentieths of its surface is believed to be susceptible of cultivation. Of the thirty-five millions of acres which it contains, little more than two millions have been sold—the remainder, being thirty-two millions, is to be sacrificed at 25 cents per acre, under the application of *refuse* land.

And why called *refuse* lands? Because sir, there is no one to purchase it. Because, we have

not yet population to cover this territory. It is the policy of Congress to cause extensive surveys to be made, in order that the settlement of the new States may not be retarded even in the slightest degree. But the idea, that because vast sections of territory in the hands of the wild west, on being offered for sale, are not immediately taken up, they should therefore be sold at a more nominal price, is too preposterous to require refutation.

"The Committee also concurs in the sentiment expressed in the same message, that it is 'our true policy that the public lands shall remain as long as practicable, in the hands of the Government, and that they should be sold to settlers, in limited parcels, at a price barely sufficient to reimburse the United States the expense of the present system, and the cost arising under our Indian compacts. By their sale, they have been used upon Congress repeatedly, within the last ten or twelve years, the policy, justice, and necessity of reducing the price of refuse lands. They have represented, and truly represented, as the committee believe, that the existing law in regard to the price operates materially and unwisely to retard their sale. The high price of land inevitably retards the population of a country, and, taken in connection with the want of power to tax in such proportion the maturity of its resources. In the opinion of the committee, it is due to the people of the new States that the existing state of things should be terminated as soon as practicable."

As yet, Mr. Speaker, all such schemes as this have been voted down in Congress by the Representatives of the old States. It is not however, to be expected, that this will be always the case. Unceasing efforts of this kind, backed by the powerful arm of the President, are not to be regarded with indifference. United as the Western States are in interest and feeling, on these points, and constantly increasing in population and in numbers, it may be in their power to attach to their portion of the Atlantic States. Let us suppose for a moment that a reckless politician, one who regarded the best interests of the country as nothing compared with his own elevation, who was ready to use any means placed within his reach, to attain office, to be placed before the public in the attitude of a candidate for the Presidency, from one of the old States. What is more natural, than that he and his party should be willing to sacrifice the National Domain to purchase the Electoral votes of the West? And have we not, even now, reason to apprehend this? Let any one who doubts this, look to the price in the last Congress. Sir, I have an impression, that the great interests of the country will be thrown into the approaching Presidential struggle, in a manner which has not hitherto been seen. I am therefore anxious that this question should be settled, as soon as possible. The President himself assigns as a reason for vetoing the bill of 1833, that it settled the question only for five years, whereas, he was desirous of settling it forever. And yet, as we are told, this question will shortly be settled in some way or other. We may be indifferent, we may fold our arms and look on in silence, but when Michigan and Arkansas and Florida are admitted into the Union, when the new States are all united on this point, and a President shall have been elected on this point, and a President shall have been elected on this point, and a President shall have been elected on this point, they will then settle this question to their own satisfaction.

Mr. Speaker, as far as I am informed, there are but two modes proposed, by which this question can be settled. The first is to surrender the lands to the States in which they lie; the second is the measure proposed in this resolution on your table. I shall briefly consider the propriety of each. As far as the claims of the new States rest on the ground that they, as sovereigns, are the rightful owners of all the territory within their boundaries, they seem to me utterly unfounded. It has never been pretended that they, while in the condition of a territory under the government of Congress, had any claim to the waste lands. And, at the time when their Constitutions were formed, and as a step indispensable to their admission into the Union, and in the enjoyment of the rights of a sovereign State, they have uniformly been required by Congress to provide by an ordinance, irrevocably without the consent of the United States, that the people inhabiting said territory, do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the waste and unappropriated lands lying within said territory; and that the same shall be, and remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States; and moreover, that each and every tract of land sold by the United States (after the formation of a Constitution by the particular State,) shall be and remain exempt from any tax, laid by the order or under the authority of the State, whether for State, county, township, parish, or any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the respective days of the sales thereof, &c. And that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, &c.

Now, when it shall be asserted, that a sovereign State is incapable of binding itself by contract, these States are stopped from putting up a claim to the lands of the United States. Nor can Congress surrender this property to the new States without a violation of good faith. For, if the lands are to be regarded as a common fund for the benefit of all, then, any act, by which they are given to a part only, is unjust and directly at variance with the terms of the compact. As reference has already been made to the opinions of the President, it is proper that I should call the attention of the House to another expression of his views in which he takes a general entirely different from the former. Towards the close of the session of Congress of 1833-34, to which the message above quoted had been sent, a bill was passed, commonly known as "Cay's land bill" which made a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the States, in proportion to their federal population, but allowing an excess of 13 1/2 per cent to the new States. This bill did not meet the approbation of the President, and in the message returning it to the subsequent Congress with his objections he went at some length into the history of the acquisition of the National Domain. His conclusions are worth citing.

"That one of the fundamental principles on which the Constitution of the United States was originally based, was that the waste land of the west which this State, should be the common property of the United States."

"That these lands were ceded to the United States by the States which claim them, and the cession was made, on the express condition that they should be disposed of for the common benefit of the States according to their respective previsions in the general compact and compact, and for no other purpose whatsoever."

"That in execution of these solemn compacts, the Congress of the United States did, under the confederation, proceed to sell those lands and put the avails in the common treasury; and, under the new Constitution, did repeatedly pledge them for the payment of the public debt of the United States, by which each State was expected to profit in proportion to the general charge to be made upon it for that object."

"These are the first principles of this whole subject, which I think, cannot be contested by any one who examines the proceedings of the revolutionary Congress, the sessions of the several States and the acts of Congress under the new Constitution."

From these general propositions, the President argues that, as the lands are the property of all the States in proportion to their share in the general charge and expenditure, that any act allowing them an excess above this proportion is a violation of the compact of cession. And if, as it is thus contended, it be wrong to give to the new States a portion, however small, more than their proper share, then is it not a much greater violation of the rights of the old States for Congress to give away the whole of the land to the State in which it lies?

I am aware, sir, however, that in this same Veto message, which we are now considering, towards the end of the document, the President reiterates his former opinion that the lands ought to be surrendered to the States in which they lie; but it seems to me that his views are deceptive, and his argument utterly fallacious. Hear his language:

"On the whole, I adhere to the opinion expressed by me in my annual message of 1832, that it is our true policy that the public lands shall cease as soon as practicable to be a source of revenue except for the payment of those general charges which grow out of the acquisition of the lands, their survey and sale. Although these expenses have not been met by the proceeds of sales heretofore, it is quite certain they will hereafter, even after a considerable reduction in the price. By meeting in the treasury so much of the general charge as arises from that source, they will hereafter, as they have been heretofore, be disposed of for the common benefit of the United States, according to the compact of cession. I do not doubt that it is the real interest of each and all the States in the Union, and particularly of the new States, that the price of these lands shall be reduced and graduated, and that after they have been offered for a number of years, the refused remaining unsold shall be abandoned to the States, and the machinery of our land system entirely withdrawn. It cannot be supposed that the compacts intended that the United States should retain forever a title to land within the States which are of no value, and no doubt is entertained that the general interest would be best promoted by surrendering such lands to the States."

"This plan for disposing of the public land impairs no principle, violates no compact, and endangers no system."

As far as I am able to understand the view of the President, it seems to be this: Congress has the power to fix at will the price of the public land. It may then be sold at a low rate (say twenty-five cents per acre, as recommended in the bill which has been read), as barely to defray the expense of surveying and selling it. Should this be done, he thinks that as the old States would at once cease to receive any benefit from the land, they would probably consent to an absolute surrender of the property; or at any rate, that no injustice would be done to them by such a disposition. These are propositions which will not probably be disputed by any body. When the old States of the Union see that nothing more remains to them than to be at the trouble of surveying and selling this land, for the exclusive benefit of the citizens of the western States, they will probably not hesitate to allow Congress to make an absolute cession of all the National domain, to the States in which it may happen to be located. In this way, the President thinks that the public lands may be disposed of for the benefit of the new States, without violating any compact or right whatever. I have said that this reasoning seems to me to be entirely erroneous. The mistake of the President consists in not taking a distinction between territory and property, in which latter point of view alone, it is valuable. If the national domain be regarded as the property of the United States, it cannot be sold for less than its value without injustice. If land worth one dollar and a quarter per acre, be sold for twenty-five cents, it is in fact as great a fraud as if four-fifths of the territory itself were given away. And especially, if it be so disposed of, that it shall bring nothing into the common Treasury, such disposition is as much a violation of the compact of cession, as if it were directly surrendered to the States in which it lies. The President, however, is a western man, and it is nothing more than human nature, that his feelings should have been biased by his judgment; more especially as this was the only plan that he could devise by which the new States could get the whole of the land. As this is the mode by which the National Domain is most likely to be lost to us, it is our duty, as Representatives of North Carolina, to protest against it, and it is mainly against this scheme, that the declaration in the second clause of the first Resolution is intended to operate. I do not place this measure on the ground of interests. I do not inquire whether we would be willing to lose our right to a portion of this thousand million of acres. Is it sufficient to show, that Congress cannot, without violating the Constitution, make such a surrender. The expediency of the measure I do not stop to consider.

It does not seem to me desirable, that any reduction whatever in the price of the western lands should at this time be made. It is not a well known fact, that owing to the vast amount of fresh and fertile land which has been thrown into the market at so cheap a rate, improved lands in the old States are worth comparatively little. A further reduction in the price of the public lands, would affect the value of every acre in the Union. Is not the current of emigration already sufficiently rapid? And is it our interest to endeavor to swell its tide? Are not our best and most enterprising citizens striving off in one continued train to the westward? Sir, I do not complain of these things, but I do hold that it perfectly demonstrates the fact, that the price at which the public land is offered for sale is not too high. Nor is it essential to the propriety of the new States themselves, that such reduction should be made. Their growth has already been more rapid than that of any nation recorded in history. Ohio has been often referred to as furnishing the most astonishing instance in the world of a great State suddenly springing into existence. Yet it is remarkable, that most of the land in that State having entered before the last session, was sold at a much higher rate than the present minimum price.

Another fact may be stated, to show that most of the lands termed refuse, now in market, will in time be taken up at the present price. In Sept. 1834, of all the lands originally lying in this State, there remained to be sold only four millions and a half of acres. It may well be doubted, whether a reduction of the minimum price, even if it were made, would greatly benefit the States themselves, or enable purchasers to obtain land on better terms. The evil of excessive speculation has been a subject of much complaint. I will beg leave to mention an anecdote which will serve, as well as any thing that I might say, to illustrate its operation. A citizen of our State, as he informed me himself, attended a land sale with a view of purchasing. Previous to the sale, he had examined a piece of land for which he was willing to give \$15 per acre. He was informed however, by the agents of a speculating company, that if he attempted to bid off that land, it should be run up to \$50 per acre. This mode it seems was resorted to to deter competition. He was informed however, that if he would permit the company to purchase it, at the minimum price, it should be sold to him at the sum which he was willing to give. From this transaction, it appears that the government received \$1 25 per acre—the purchaser gave \$15, the full value, and the difference was the gain of private individuals. So fertile is the wit of man in expedients to enable him to evade laws, intended to operate against his interest, that it may not be possible entirely to remedy this evil. As it arises however from the circumstance that the lands may frequently be purchased for less than their actual value, a further reduction would probably greatly magnify. If the price were twenty-five cents per acre, companies might be formed by capitalists in the cities, that would take up large sections of territory; and sell them out to settlers on terms much more unfavorable than the present. I should like here to say something on the subject of the enormous frauds committed by the Land Agents of the Government, as going to show the necessity of legislation. Sir, recent investigations have developed a system of fraud and corruption, the like of which has not been seen in any free government of modern times, unless it may be supposed that the Post Office Department furnishes a parallel. But I have resolved to confine myself strictly to the details of the subject itself, and I must omit this for the present.

The second mode of settling this question is that proposed in the Resolutions. We are next to inquire whether this disposition is within the power of Congress. To determine the point, it is necessary to look to the terms on which the lands were acquired. They, as has already been shown, are to be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of all the United States, in proportion to the usual share of each in the general charge and expenditure. This seems to be the principle, if not the only limitation of the power of Congress, and any disposition which answers this description, that is, which gives to each State a benefit in the proportion thus prescribed, is a complete discharge of the trust, and in strict accordance with the spirit and letter of the deeds of cession. As most of these cessions were under the old Articles of Confederation, let us endeavor to throw ourselves back to that time, and see what would have been the result, if the Federal Constitution had never been adopted. A direct charge was then made upon each of the States. The proportion that each paid, depended on their wealth and population, and was determined by Congress. That of North Carolina was a tenth of the whole contributed by the old thirteen States. But the lands were a common fund to meet these general charges. Let it then be supposed that the public debt had been paid, and that the proceeds arising from the land sales had been more than sufficient to satisfy the wants of that economical Government.

There being then no common object to which such monies could be appropriated, it seems to me, to be perfectly clear, that in order to carry out the trust, it would have been the right and duty of the then Congress, to return the surplus to the individual States, in the proportion above stated. But the Federal Constitution has left the whole question open as it was before. The only clause relating to the subject, is that already quoted. It gives to Congress power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations with respect to the territory or other property of the United States, and declares that the claims of any State or of any of the United States, shall not be prejudiced by the adoption of this Constitution. In a word, it affirms the existing compact, and gives Congress power to carry out its stipulations. I am, therefore, of opinion, that as there is at this time in the National Treasury an amount of revenue much beyond the wants of the Government, that a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands might now be made. The second Resolution, however, leaves the Constitutional question open. It simply declares that such disposition ought to be made, leaving it to the discretion of Congress either to make it immediately, or to procure an amendment to the Constitution if it is deemed necessary. Regarding the right to raise revenue as a trust power, to be used for Constitutional purposes, and so ought to be construed most of the powers of the Federal Government, I do not admit the right of Congress to raise a revenue for the purposes of distribution among the States. But this is a question which does not now arise. There is now, and probably will be for some years to come, a large surplus in the Treasury. The select committee of the Senate, last Spring, reported that there was an excess of nine millions, and if any confidence is to be placed in newspaper statements, it will this year amount to a surplus of fifteen millions. Sir, it seems to me, that it may well be questioned, whether a Government like ours, which has a sum of money that it ought, and is bound to use for the benefit of the United States, but which, nevertheless, it cannot apply to any common object; it may be questioned, I think, whether the general powers conferred on Congress, would not enable it to give it back to the several States. Certainly such a disposition is, in practice, liable to much less objection than others which have been and probably will be again made.

From the foundation of the Government, Congress has acted as though it had the absolute control over the National Domain. It has been a part of its settled policy, to give portions of the public lands to the States in which they are situated, for the purposes already mentioned. Unless, therefore, the whole current of legislation on this subject is turned back—and we might as well expect a river to return to its source—the disposition recommended in the Resolutions ought to be made. For not only do all the States stand in the same relation to Congress, in the Constitution, but the terms of the common Acts themselves require that the bene-

fit arising from the National Domain should go equally to all. In order, therefore, that Congress may continue the donations to the new States, equality and equity require that similar advantages should be afforded to the old. And sir, it will be difficult for our citizens to believe that Congress may, with perfect propriety, give to the Western States a sixteenth section to support free schools, or five per cent. on all the land sales, for the purposes of Internal Improvement, but that it is unconstitutional to allow any participation in those advantages to the old Thirteen States, by whose blood and treasure the lands were originally acquired.

There is another light in which the claims of the States may be viewed. The waste lands were pledged for the payment of the National debt; and the debt has been paid—but how? Mainly by the revenues raised from the customs. The portion of the original debt paid from the land sales is comparatively small. Much the larger part of the money expended for that purpose, was raised by indirect taxation on the people of all the States. As the proceeds of the public lands are not now wanted for the legitimate purposes of the Government, is it not proper that they should be returned to the States, to remunerate them in some extent for what they have been obliged to pay? If the National Domain was pledged for the payment of the public debt, then the States that have come forward and discharged it, have an equitable claim on the fund to the extent of their advances.

Mr. Speaker, I am aware that objections have been made to a distribution on the proposed plan. It has been supposed by some that it will have a tendency to subject the States to the Federal Government. It will, however, be recollected by the House, that at the last session of Congress, a proposition was brought forward by the leader of the States' Rights party, to distribute the whole surplus in the Treasury among the States, as a means of arresting the rapid progress of our Government to despotism. This plan does not seem to me to be attended with any decided objections. Why is it that patronage has been found so dangerous? It is because the President has the power of appointment to and removal from office. It is because it is for him to nominate one individual out of many, to receive a salary. The person once in office dare not offend, lest he should be displaced. Those desirous of office seek to acquire it by subservience to the appointing power. It is this, sir, which is converting the whole body of office holders into a band of mercenaries, and going so far to corrupt the country. I am ready to admit that if Congress at will were to distribute a large sum among twelve of the twenty-four States, it might be attended with all the apprehended evils. The favored States might tremble at the frown of that power which could at will deprive them of their supply. The less fortunate might seek to win its smiles by sycophantic servility. Nothing of this, however, can be apprehended from the proposed distribution. Her share would go to each State as a thing of course, and it would matter nothing whether she were a favorite of Congress or not. On the contrary, sir, it appears to me that it would have at this time a most salutary influence. It would have a direct and powerful tendency to array the States against extravagant expenditures on the part of the Federal Government. Let it be distinctly understood that this distribution is to continue while the proceeds of the public lands are not wanted by the Government, and the people of the different States will find an additional inducement to resist every species of extravagance. Without some means of this kind, it is a vain hope for us to expect economy and retrenchment at Washington. We might as well expect to see a man whose purse was always overflowing set an example of frugality and economy. Wealth creates a thousand fancied wants. As long as Congress has the control of more money than is necessary to supply the legitimate wants of Government, various ways of spending it, either Constitutional or not, will be presented; expenditures will be enlarged; the patronage of the Executive will be increased, and political corruption will be found every where. And this, of all evils, is what I most dread. Sir, I do not fear the entire loss of liberty by a sudden convulsion. No free Government was ever destroyed in this way. The military despot should, like Pisistratus or Cromwell, seize the citadel of liberty, if the people were worthy of freedom, they never failed, sooner or later, to find an opportunity of asserting their rights and re-establishing their independence. And even though our present Constitution were destroyed, or the Union dissolved, yet, if the spirit of liberty survived, the elements of free government would be re-moulded and re-appear in a different form. But make a people thoroughly corrupt, and they are fit only for despotism.

I declare, sir, that I would rather that this fund, vast as it is, were sunk into the ocean, than placed where it now is entirely beyond the control of Congress, the constitution guardian of the Treasury, I would rather that it should become utterly useless, than be used against the people. It is better that a weapon should be broken, than remain in the hands of an enemy. The resolutions propose that the proceeds of the public lands should be divided among the States in proportion to their federal population. Under the old Confederation it was easy to ascertain what each State paid into the common Treasury, because charges were made not upon the people, but upon the States directly. But as the revenue is now raised principally by the duties on imports, it would perhaps be impossible to ascertain what each State pays, and the basis of Federal numbers has been assumed, because it probably approaches more nearly to that of charge and expenditure, than any other which could be devised. It is a great principle of free Government that representation and taxation go hand in hand. Besides, the Constitution itself provides that if direct taxes should be laid, they shall be imposed according to Federal population.

The proceeds arising from the land sales are constantly increasing. By an examination of tables containing official statements of the amount of sales in each year, it appears that this increase is on an average of twenty-three per cent annually, and doubling the whole amount every four years. In 1833, this sum was five millions. Last year it was considerably more, and during the present year, owing to the immense emigration to the West, the increase greatly surpasses that in any former period of the same length. I have seen a paragraph in a Washington City paper, which asserts that the entire amount of sales exceeds 11 millions. Taking five millions as the average, and there is no probability of its ever falling short of this amount, a division according to the Federal population would give North Carolina two hundred and seventy thousand dollars a year. A sum nearly four times

as great as our entire present revenue. The advantages of such a measure it is scarcely necessary to enumerate. The citizens of the new States have benefits of general education extended to them from this fund; why should not the same facilities be offered to the old States, the original owners or purchasers of the national domain? The resources of the West, are developed by means arising out of this source, and does any State feel the want of a system of Internal Improvement more than North Carolina? In whatever aspect then, this measure is viewed, it is one of the most important ever considered in this country; whether we regard it as a means, at the present juncture, of preventing the entire surrender of the National Domain to the States in which it lies; as an expedient to diminish Executive power and patronage, and arrest the downward tendency of our Government to despotism; or simply consider it as a measure calculated to advance the prosperity and happiness of our citizens, it presents the highest claims to our attention. The principles of the plan proposed are plain and obvious; its details are simple and well understood, and I shall not trouble the House with any further observations, unless it should become necessary for me to reply.

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Mr. Abdy, and five hundred more of his class, may talk as long as they please about the equality of all the children of Adam, and condemn, as alike silly and sinful, the American repugnance to the notion of what they call 'amalgamation'—but we take the liberty of doubting whether Mr. Abdy would willingly bestow on his own sister in marriage upon the most polished specimen of the negro race that ever strutted as Comte Marmalade or Marquis de Molasseville at the court of Hayti; and we also remain exceedingly sceptical as to the possibility of bringing any negro population to any thing like the Anglo-American standard of intellect or civilization for generations to come. Certain feelings which these gentlemen so broadly denounce in the Americans are feelings which, right or wrong have been partaken by all the civilized nations that ever came into contact with African negroes, from the dawn of history down to the present day; and they will not yield to argument—least of all to abuse. The difficulty in which this vast and rapidly-increasing population of alien blood involves the government and legislature of America is great and real; and it little becomes Englishmen, aware, as we all are, by whose act a slave peasantry was first introduced into her territory, to assume a high and diadematic tone of language as to this subject. Least of all is it either wise and decorous in us to assume such a tone at this particular time. Some obviously and absurdly-cruel particulars may be criticised calmly to good purpose—but let us not be too broad and rash in our censures. We have but yesterday emancipated our own West Indian slaves at an enormous cost, and the results of that experiment are still (to speak gently) extremely doubtful. Let us beware of incurring the suspicion that we are willing to urge our own example on the United States from motives not of philanthropy merely, but in part, at least of mercantile calculation!

We find the following caustic article in the Lynchburg Virginia:

"Somebody has had the cruelty to send us a pamphlet printed several years ago, entitled *Bates vs. Benton*. As there is a distinguished Senator bearing the name of the person last mentioned, and as this pamphlet is a real knock him-down-flat-on-his-back production as regards this person, we are very sorry to see it circulated; for many honest well-meaning people may make mistakes, and think the worthy Senator and the man proved to be guilty of divers bad acts are one and the same individual. The liability to this error is more apparent, when it is recollected that their names, christian and sir, name, are exactly alike, and that they both hail from the State of Missouri.—(*Alexandria Gazette*.)

Our we have likewise been favoured with a copy of the pamphlet referred to in the above paragraph—and if the half of it be true, Senator Benton should spend the balance of his days in the work of expunging. The recorded crimes connected with his name would long since have burnt to a crisp the cheek of any man less brazen than himself. We do not wonder that he clings so pertinaciously to the word *expunge*. It should always be the subject of his thoughts.

TIMES ARE CHANGED.

"What kind of President would this great civil-ian (President Jackson) make? A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expressions of our law—and yet would be called upon to administer all the laws of the land! One whose ideas are so purely military; that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or would punish treason, not by the civil courts, but by a court martial! One who, in any great crisis, would convert the whole country into one great camp, and would reduce almost every thing under martial law!"

"If this individual be a REPUBLICAN, then, indeed, as he himself says, 'names are bubbles.' WHAT RESPECT would such a great civilian entertain for the LAWS and CONSTITUTION of his country? Is such a one qualified for our chief magistrate?"—*The R. Enquirer* in 1824.

The S. C. Herald speaks of the Rev. Mr. Elliott, recently elected professor in the S. C. College as follows: "Mr. Elliott for some time after his father's death conducted the Southern Review,—is said to be a good scholar and quite a literary man. Besides, those who know him, have every confidence in him as a man of piety. We must do the Trustees the justice to say that in their late elections, they have endeavored to fulfil the pledge given by those who made the 'Appeal.'"

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—We learn from the Wilmington Press of the 1st inst., that Stock to the amount of \$200,000 in this road, had been taken in that town alone, within a few days. This is highly creditable to the public spirited citizens of that place, and augurs well for the success of the enterprise.—*Raleigh Register*.

Indiana.—At a State Convention, which assembled at the Seat of Government of Indiana on the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President of the United States, Wm. H. Harrison was unanimously nominated.—*Id.*

BLANKS.

A N extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind neatly printed, on fine paper, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at THE OFFICE.

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Mr. Abdy, and five hundred more of his class, may talk as long as they please about the equality of all the children of Adam, and condemn, as alike silly and sinful, the American repugnance to the notion of what they call 'amalgamation'—but we take the liberty of doubting whether Mr. Abdy would willingly bestow on his own sister in marriage upon the most polished specimen of the negro race that ever strutted as Comte Marmalade or Marquis de Molasseville at the court of Hayti; and we also remain exceedingly sceptical as to the possibility of bringing any negro population to any thing like the Anglo-American standard of intellect or civilization for generations to come. Certain feelings which these gentlemen so broadly denounce in the Americans are feelings which, right or wrong have been partaken by all the civilized nations that ever came into contact with African negroes, from the dawn of history down to the present day; and they will not yield to argument—least of all to abuse. The difficulty in which this vast and rapidly-increasing population of alien blood involves the government and legislature of America is great and real; and it little becomes Englishmen, aware, as we all are, by whose act a slave peasantry was first introduced into her territory, to assume a high and diadematic tone of language as to this subject. Least of all is it either wise and decorous in us to assume such a tone at this particular time. Some obviously and absurdly-cruel particulars may be criticised calmly to good purpose—but let us not be too broad and rash in our censures. We have but yesterday emancipated our own West Indian slaves at an enormous cost, and the results of that experiment are still (to speak gently) extremely doubtful. Let us beware of incurring the suspicion that we are willing to urge our own example on the United States from motives not of philanthropy merely, but in part, at least of mercantile calculation!

We find the following caustic article in the Lynchburg Virginia:

"Somebody has had the cruelty to send us a pamphlet printed several years ago, entitled *Bates vs. Benton*. As there is a distinguished Senator bearing the name of the person last mentioned, and as this pamphlet is a real knock him-down-flat-on-his-back production as regards this person, we are very sorry to see it circulated; for many honest well-meaning people may make mistakes, and think the worthy Senator and the man proved to be guilty of divers bad acts are one and the same individual. The liability to this error is more apparent, when it is recollected that their names, christian and sir, name, are exactly alike, and that they both hail from the State of Missouri.—(*Alexandria Gazette*.)

Our we have likewise been favoured with a copy of the pamphlet referred to in the above paragraph—and if the half of it be true, Senator Benton should spend the balance of his days in the work of expunging. The recorded crimes connected with his name would long since have burnt to a crisp the cheek of any man less brazen than himself. We do not wonder that he clings so pertinaciously to the word *expunge*. It should always be the subject of his thoughts.

TIMES ARE CHANGED.

"What kind of President would this great civil-ian (President Jackson) make? A gentleman who cannot interpret the plain expressions of our law—and yet would be called upon to administer all the laws of the land! One whose ideas are so purely military; that he would transmute a traitor into a spy, or would punish treason, not by the civil courts, but by a court martial! One who, in any great crisis, would convert the whole country into one great camp, and would reduce almost every thing under martial law!"

"If this individual be a REPUBLICAN, then, indeed, as he himself says, 'names are bubbles.' WHAT RESPECT would such a great civilian entertain for the LAWS and CONSTITUTION of his country? Is such a one qualified for our chief magistrate?"—*The R. Enquirer* in 1824.

The S. C. Herald speaks of the Rev. Mr. Elliott, recently elected professor in the S. C. College as follows: "Mr. Elliott for some time after his father's death conducted the Southern Review,—is said to be a good scholar and quite a literary man. Besides, those who know him, have every confidence in him as a man of piety. We must do the Trustees the justice to say that in their late elections, they have endeavored to fulfil the pledge given by those who made the 'Appeal.'"

Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road.—We learn from the Wilmington Press of the 1st inst., that Stock to the amount of \$200,000 in this road, had been taken in that town alone, within a few days. This is highly creditable to the public spirited citizens of that place, and augurs well for the success of the enterprise.—*Raleigh Register*.

Indiana.—At a State Convention, which assembled at the Seat of Government of Indiana on the 14th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President of the United States, Wm. H. Harrison was unanimously nominated.—*Id.*

BLANKS.

A N extensive stock of BLANKS of every kind neatly printed, on fine paper, kept constantly on hand and for sale, at THE OFFICE.



THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:
Saturday Morning, January 9, 1836.

We invite attention to Mrs. Hutchinson's advertisement in another column.

The Tuscaloosa Expositor, an able State Rights paper, has been transferred by its former conductors Robinson and Davenport to Thomas M. Bradford Esq. We welcome the new Editor, and trust he will maintain the high reputation which the Expositor has acquired.

FRANCE.

Our relations with France form the subject of paramount interest at the present time. If the actual state of these affairs cannot be made public without detriment to the country, we are content to remain quietly in ignorance. But we can find no justifiable excuse for misleading public opinion, nor for the practice of actual deception in relation to this matter. That this has been done, hardly admits of a doubt. The people have not been put in possession of an important item of these affairs, except so far as it has suited the Globe to reveal it by innuendoes and captious allusions. It appears now to be a fact, that several months since, the French Charge at Washington made a private communication to our Government, pointing out a way in which amicable relations might be restored between the two countries, and promising to make the same official if it should meet the approbation of this Government. Of this conciliatory step no mention was made in the official communications to Congress; nor does it appear to have been known out of the Cabinet—the Cabinet proper and Kitchen—until it leaked out by some insolent and incautious allusions made to it by the Globe. Our suspicions of a want of good faith in this matter on the part of Louis Philip, have not been materially allayed; but if we must needs have war, let it not be occasioned by the mal-adroitness, rashness and insincerity of our own Government. We believe Louis Philip looks upon war with some nation as necessary to establish himself firmly on his throne. The threatened rupture between France and Russia may render him more anxious to cultivate friendly relations with the United States. On Mr. Barton's return, which is daily expected, we may look for the President's proposing some course decisive of his own wishes in this matter. He has made it, it is generally understood, a final application for payment of the indemnity, without any allusion to explanations, which has been refused.

The House of Representatives of the Alabama Legislature have rescinded their nomination of Judge White. The Montgomery Journal says it was not caused by the unpopularity of Judge White, but on the contrary, that "the strongest White men voted to revoke the nomination." We can't help regarding it as rather an odd procedure though satisfactory accounted for. There is some weight in the reason assigned by several members who voted to revoke the nomination because they believed the Legislature had nothing to do with nominating a candidate for President;—but we are strongly disposed to suspect that a very different reason has been the efficient cause of rescinding Judge White's nomination. Mr. Womack's letter which we published some time since furnishes a clue to the whole matter. General Jackson interfered directly with the members of the Alabama Legislature, and used his influence in favor of Martin Van Buren and against Judge White!—Such is the disgraceful fact!—and the result has shown that thus far this influence was not exerted in vain. But we have no fears that the citizens of Alabama will ratify the base apostasy of their public servants.

The State Rights Party of Georgia have nominated P. P. Barbour of Virginia, as a candidate for Vice President, on the ticket with Judge White—and, General Jackson has nominated him to the Senate, to be an associate Judge on the Supreme Court Bench of the U. States. The State Rights Party generally will never support P. P. Barbour for any station after his shabby conduct when a candidate for the Vice Presidency in opposition to Mr. Van Buren; even had he not identified himself so completely with the office seeking and office holding jobbers at Washington.

FOREIGN.

From the Y. Y. Journal of Commerce.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.
By the packet ship Poland, Capt. Anthony, we have received Paris and Havre papers both to Saturday evening Nov. 11st, containing London dates to the evening of the 19th.
Mr. Barton had not yet left Paris, though it is announced in the Havre Journal of the 21st, that he had taken his passage on board the packet ship Albany, which was to sail on the 1st of December.
A French fleet under Admiral Mackay, was said to be preparing for a visit to this quarter of the world to look after the interests of the French commerce.

A sudden change has come over the prospects of Europe, on account of some demonstrations made by the Emperor of Russia, particularly a savage speech which he put forth at Warsaw. Both the French and English papers are filled with indignation at the tone assumed by the Czar, and a war between Russia and France is represented to be by no means improbable. It is a topic even more fruitful of discussion in the French and English papers, than the American question.

The meeting of the French Chambers is postponed from the 29th December to the 12th of January.

The funeral of Admiral De Rigny was celebrated on the 11th, with great pomp.

Galignani's Messenger of the 19th says: "We have been led into error in announcing the departure of Mr. Barton, the American Charge d'Affaires."

fares. He is still in Paris. He has, however, for some time, quitted the Hotel of the American Legation, and no longer transacts business in an official capacity. Mr. Brent, the Consul of the United States, now signs passports, and performs the routine business."

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

By the ship Mexican, the New York Courier has received files from the city of Mexico, to November 26, and from Vera Cruz to December 2d. Santa Anna appears to be in a most critical position. A dreadful civil war is threatened. The capture of the fort of Tampico, which commands the entrance of the harbor by General Mejia, which took place November 15th, had excited great consternation. Colonel Gomez, military Governor of Tampico, still held possession of the city, November 18th. All the commerce of the port, however, is interrupted, as Mejia has possession of the entrance of the harbor. Foreign merchants had sent their goods to the British Consulate. A large quantity of specie had recently arrived at Tampico. Of the expedition against Texas, 1,500 men only, under Sesma, had assembled at San Luis Potosi. Their destination will, it is thought, be now changed to Tampico, where Santa Anna was expected December 6th, he having left Mexico for Potosi, November 28th. Cos was at Bexar with 400 infantry. Ugastecua, his second in command, with 300 cavalry at Alamo—both closely besieged by Austin, and in want of provisions. Santa Anna, before leaving Mexico, had made a forced loan of one million of dollars, and had taken with him 300,000 dollars. Colonel Vazquez, Governor of Vera Cruz, had made a loan of 30,000 dollars, to arm a flotilla against Texas. The city had raised 20,000.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

By the People of Texas, in General Convention Assembled.
Whereas, General Antonio Lopez Santa Anna, and other military chieftains, have by force of arms, overthrown the federal institution of Mexico, and dissolved the social compact which existed between Texas and the members of the Mexican confederacy, now the good people of Texas availing themselves of their natural rights,

SOLENNY DECLARE,

1st. That they have taken up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, which were threatened by the encroachments of military despots, and in defence of the republican principles of the federal constitution of Mexico of 1824.

2d. That Texas is no longer morally or civilly bound by the compact of union; yet stimulated by the generosity and sympathy common to a free people, they offer their support and assistance to such of the members of the Mexican confederacy as will take up arms against military despotism.

3d. That they do not acknowledge that the present authorities of the nominal Mexican republic have the right to govern within the limits of Texas.

4th. That they will not cease to carry on war against the said authorities whilst their troops are within the limits of Texas.

5th. That they hold it to be their right during the disorganization of the federal system, and the reign of despotism, to withdraw from the union, to establish an independent government, or to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to protect their rights and liberties; but that they will continue faithful to the Mexican Government, so long as that nation is governed by the Constitution and laws that were formed for the government of the political association.

6th. That Texas is responsible for the expenses of her armies now in the field.

7th. That the public faith of Texas is pledged for the payment of any debts contracted by her agents.

8th. That she will reward by donations in land all who volunteer their services in her present struggle and receive them as citizens.

These declarations we solemnly avow to the world, and call God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke defeat and disgrace upon our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity.

[Here follow the signatures.]

[This was published at San Felipe on the 7th of November.]

See what Amos Kendall says of the condition of the Post Office Department as it was left by his honest and persecuted predecessor.

"When the undersigned took charge of this Department, his attention was immediately called to the condition of its finances, but it was soon found that no satisfactory account of its debts or its means could, within any short period, be obtained from its books. It was only perceived, from current incidents and detached accounts—

That the unsatisfied demands of contractors from every quarter of the country, were daily accumulating;

That there was a debt of near THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS due to Banks;

That the outstanding acceptances of Treasurer exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS;

That a considerable portion of the revenue of some of the large offices for the present calendar year, had been anticipated by drafts discounted in Banks, which they had been intrusted to pay at maturity.

That additional allowances had been recently authorized to a considerable amount;

That to provide the means to meet the demands on the Department at Washington, created by the system of acceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most considerable post offices had been directed to deposit their income in Banks;

And that these means proving insufficient, the Department was subject to continual embarrassments in devising ways and means to meet its engagements."

We learn that ROBERT B. TANEY, of Maryland, was on Monday last nominated to be CHIEF JUSTICE of the United States, and PHILIP P. BARBOUR, of Virginia, to be an ASSOCIATE JUDGE of the Supreme Court.

Some days ago POWHATAN ELLIS, now District Judge of the United States for the District of Mississippi, was nominated to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to Mexico.

Besides other nominations by the President of the United States, now said to be before the Senate is that of AMOS KENDALL to be Postmaster General, and JAMES C. PICKENS to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

24th Congress—1st Session.

Tuesday, December 29, 1835.

IN SENATE.

DISTRIBUTIVE LAND BILL.

Mr. Clay asked leave of the Senate to introduce a bill to distribute, for a limited time the proceeds of the public lands among the several States, and to grant a certain quantity of land to the new States.

Mr. Clay, after a very brief allusion to his recent afflicting domestic loss (the death of his last surviving daughter), proceeded to delineate the design, character and bearing, of his Bill. He proposes, that after the deduction of fifteen per cent. for the benefit of the seven new States, the remaining eighty-five per cent. of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands should be distributed among all the States in the ratio of their federal population. Mr. C. gave an estimate of the probable amount of this portion of the revenue; referred to his Bill of the last session but one, which having been framed in accordance with an Executive recommendation, was detained by the President till after the close of the session, expressing the opinion of some, that this Bill is, notwithstanding, a law of the land; said the Bill, had it been carried into execution, would have about taken up the surplus of the revenue now on hand; that the Bill would always leave an abundance for all useful purposes in the national exchequer in time of peace, and in time of war the provisions of the Bill would be suspended; that the power of Congress over this subject had been expressly granted by the Constitution, and by the acts of the several States by which the lands had been ceded to the nation; that the twenty millions which the departments are now troubled to devise how to appropriate to useless or unimportant purposes, might now, in the hands of the States, have been subserving the most important and beneficent objects; that instead of this, it is now used for rewarding and hiring political favorites; that the States were nobly engaged in performing the part in internal improvement which had formerly been acted by the General Government, and that the States therefore ought to have the means which ought to be employed in the accomplishment of this subject.

Mr. C. referred to his former introduction of a similar Bill, when the subject was so incongruously and absurdly referred by the Senate to the Committee on Manufactures, of which Mr. C. was a member; and when he, notwithstanding, made a favorable report from that Committee; this report was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, for the purpose of producing a counter report.—The bill, notwithstanding, passed the Senate; and at the next session, it passed both Houses of Congress. Mr. C. concluded with the expression of his strong conviction of the beneficent and auspicious character of the bill, and of an ardent hope of its success.

The bill was introduced, read twice by unanimous consent, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RESTRICTION OF EXECUTIVE POWER.

Mr. Calhoun, on leave, in pursuance of previous notice, introduced a Bill to repeal the first and second sections of an Act, entitled "An Act to limit the term of certain Officers therein named."

Also, a Bill to regulate the Public Deposites; Also, a Joint Resolution to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to authorize a distribution of the surplus revenue among the several States.

These bills were severally read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Calhoun moved that the following Resolution be now considered:

Resolved, That the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 15th instant, relative to the duties that may be reduced or repealed, be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, with instruction to report a Bill providing for the reduction or repeal of all duties, which in their opinion may be reduced or repealed, consistently with a due regard to the manufacturing interest.

Mr. C. expressed his belief that the present surplus is 21,000,000; he argued the extreme danger of a large surplus and expressed the hope that the Committee would give the subject a thorough examination, and make such a Report as their best wisdom might dictate.

Mr. Davis objected to the Resolution, so far as it partook of the nature of an instruction, and hoped that it would not be hastily acted upon.

Mr. Calhoun explained; it was his wish and design not in the least to affect the manufacturing interest unfavourably. He was willing the Resolution should lie for a time on the table, and it was so ordered.

Wednesday, December 30, 1835.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Calhoun, on the subject of the reduction of duties, was taken up and considered.

Mr. Davis said, on further considering the subject of the resolution, he was satisfied that its character was such as its mover had represented; that its design was solely financial; and he should therefore make no objection to its adoption.

Mr. Clay objected to the resolution, and especially to the instruction. He thought the Senate should on this subject at present be in no way committed. The resolution, too, provided only for the security of domestic manufactures, without providing for the necessary expenditures of the government. (Mr. Calhoun said there was no danger of that.) Mr. C. said if the bill which he had yesterday introduced should become a law, there might be a demand for all the revenue arising from the present rate of duties. Mr. C. said he thought other Senators had not sufficiently examined the subject. He moved to amend the resolution so as to merely authorize an inquiry by the committee.

Mr. Calhoun said, the surplus revenue now in the Treasury amounted to twenty-one millions; and by the close of the first quarter of the ensuing year it could not amount to less than thirty millions, including the U. S. Bank stock. Mr. C. believed that if all the revenue should be withdrawn, except what is necessary for the full security of domestic manufactures, which he would by no means prejudice, there would be an abundance for the purposes of Mr. Clay's bill, and for the economical expenditures of the Government.

The object of Mr. Calhoun was threefold. 1. He wished to return the surplus revenue to the people, from whose pockets it was withdrawn. 2. He wished to provide for the crisis of 1842, when the law for the gradual reduction of the duties would terminate. 3. He looked farther, for he called himself a friend of the manufacturing interest; and he thought that every cent of duty not necessary to the manufacturing interest ought to be removed.

Mr. Clay concurred generally in the views of Mr. Calhoun, and withdrew his objection and amendment. The resolution was then adopted.

James Smithson of London who died some time since, made a bequest of nearly half a million of dollars for the purpose of founding the Smithsonian Institute at Washington for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. A Committee of the House of Representatives has been appointed, of which Mr. J. Q. Adams is chairman, to devise a way to get hold of the money.

William Swain, Editor of the Greensborough Patriot, died on Friday the 1st instant.

Mr. Bulwer has a new novel in press entitled Rionzi, or the Last of the Tribunes.

Dixon H. Lewis, member of Congress from Montgomery District, Alabama, was dangerously ill at home a few days since.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK.

In this County on the 31st ultimo by the Rev. Mr. Lockridge, MR. THOMAS S. CHAMBERS to Miss MARTHA ANN, daughter of Mr. Richard W. Barber. In Rowan county, on the 31st ultimo, Mr. JOHN COWAN to Miss MARY G. ROBISON.—[Comm.]

FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. SUSAN D. NYE HUTCHISON, HAVING removed from Raleigh to Salisbury, will open her school at the Academy on the 1st inst.

Terms of Admission as follows:

FIRST CLASS.—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and Composition. Per Session (of five months) \$10 00. Contingent fund, 50

SECOND CLASS.—Mrs. Phelps's Geology, Burritt's Geography of the Heavens, History, ancient and modern, Mythology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Newman's Rhetoric, Kain's Elements of Criticism, Hodge's Logic, Conversations on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, Paley's Moral Philosophy, Natural Theology and Evidences of Christianity, and Stuart's Mental Philosophy. Per Session, 10 00. Contingent fund per Session, 50

EXTRA CHARGES.

Oriental Teinting, per course 5 00
Chinese and Bronze, do 5 00
Drawing and painting—water colours, per Session, 5 00
French, do 10 00
Ornamental needle work in all its varieties, do 5 00

OF THE GOVERNMENT

will be strictly maternal; and it will be conducted on the principles laid down in Mrs. Hutchison's view of Female Education already before the public. The mode of instruction, now practised by the most extensively useful Schools in our country, will be adopted so far as shall be deemed practicable, and every effort used to promote the improvement of the pupils whether in a moral, personal or mental point of view.

Parents and Guardians are respectfully requested to dress their daughters and wards with great plainness, and to state what church they wish them to attend.

Board in highly respectable families may be obtained at \$40 per session.

Music will be taught as soon as a competent Teacher can be obtained.
Salisbury, Jan. 9, 1836. —[f—]

OMNIBUS CONCERN GOING AHEAD?

THE Travelling Public, and all others who may desire Private Conveyance from Charlotte to any other place, are informed that the undersigned have added to their Omnibus establishment a splendid Barouche and Sulky, and Additional Horses, either for Harness or the Saddle—so that all who may desire accommodation in their line may be assured of receiving prompt attention for the time to come. B. B. BOYD & Co.
January 9, 1836. —[f—]

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

WISHING to decline the business of selling Goods after the 1st of June next, I offer for sale that large and commodious store now in the occupancy of Lacoste & McKay. Attached to the store, and in one enclosure are four lots, altogether measuring 300 feet on Front Street, and 400 feet on Kershaw St. There are on the lot, a large ware-house, smoke-house, and a cotton-shed 300 feet long. The property will be sold together, or the lots will be divided as it may suit purchasers. For the country business, it is well known as one of the best, and safest stands in this town. To an approved purchaser, a long credit will be given, if required.

AUGUSTUS P. LACOSTE.
Cheraw, Jan. 4, 1836. —3p—

Ten-Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 27th of December last, a bound girl by the name of PATSEY WINKLER. She had on when she left my house, a checked Fruck and Callico Bonnet; and is about 16 years and six-months of age, five feet high and dark complexioned. All persons are forwarded against employing or harboring said girl, as I am determined to enforce the law against any person or persons so doing.

WILLIAM STOUT.
Davidson Co., Jan. 9., 1836. —9p—

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT LEXINGTON, N. C.,

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1836.

A. John Adams, Miss Polly Adams.
B. Wiley Billings, Frederick Bodford, J. G. Brunely.
C. William Cox, Temples Cody.
D. James Dorset.
E. James Elerson.
H. Solomon Huffman, David Haynes, James Huse, George Hedrick, Reuben Howerton.
J. John Jarrot, William L. Johnson.
L. John Keiser, Daniel Kopley.
M. Jacob Loman, Daniel Leonard, Hannah M. Lacy.
N. Alexander Miller, Edmond Maccain, Reverend Thales McDonald, James McGuire, Philip Myrea.
P. William Phillips.
R. Catherine Ratloff.
S. Alfred Smith, Conrad Seachrist, George Scott, Sarah or William Scott.
W. Henry Walser, Jacob Wolfe, Claton Wright.
M. BOUNSAVILLE, P. M.
January 9, 1836. —3—

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT LINCOLNTON, N. C., ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY 1836.

A. Y. J. Agnew.
B. Mary Blacklock, Ephraim A. Brevard, Philip H. Benick, Mary A. Benick, Ephraim Black, Joshua Beam, John L. Baird.
C. The Coroner of Lincoln County, James Cook, Jacob Connor, Henry Carpenter Miller, Catherine M. Costler, Mrs. Chetom, Jephtha Clark, James Cody Sen., Rev. M. Curtis.
D. James Douglas, Mary Davis.
E. Alexander Edwards, Peter Eaker.
F. Susanah Fasnorg, James M. Farnsey, Meran Farnsey Frederick or William Farnsey.
G. Robertson Goodwin, Elizabeth Garrett.
H. Abailem Houser, Logan Henderson, John T. Hallett 2, Mary Hooper, James P. Henderson, Stephen Huson, Daniel Hallman, Thos. R. Harris, E. S. Hayes, David Hoyle.
J. Andrew Jingle, Able Jones.
K. Jacob Keener.
L. James R. Long, Andrew Leonard.
M. Richard V. Melhauz, Cornelius McCoy, John Morris, Logan Mitcham, Nancy Morrison, Edwin Mullin, Elvy M. McElwee.
P. F. Pylee, George Poplen, Sarah L. Fogwa.
Q. Michael Quickie.
R. Jacob Reinhardt, James Rhoney, Able N. Robertson, Ely Rhyme, William Ramsey, Philip Reep, William Robertson, Michael Rieley.
S. John Shraunon, William Slade, James M. Smith 2, David Seagle, Dana Stredwick, George W. Shires.
T. Anderson Townsend.
W. A. L. Watta, Thos. Ward 2, Alfred B. Williams, George O. Williams, Peter Wian, James Witherspoon.
C. C. HENDERSON, P. M.
January 1, 1836. —3—

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having taken out special letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Cowan, deceased, will sell, at public Sale, at his late dwelling house, on Monday, the 11th day of January next, nearly all the personal property of said estate, (except the negroes,) consisting of

Horses; Cattle; Hogs;

Four or five Hundred Bushels of Corn; Three or four thousand pounds of SEED COTTON;

Oats; Hay; Fodder;

Two WAGONS and Harness; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture;

And many other articles not herein mentioned.

Also, TWO LIKELY NEGROE MEN to be hired.

A reasonable credit will be given, and other particulars made known on the day of Sale.

ROBERT N. FLEMING, Adm'r.
December 22, 1835. —[f—]

CALENDAR, For the Year of our Lord 1836.

KALENDAR, For the Year of our Lord 1836.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY.	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
FEBRUARY.	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	28	29	—	—	—	—	—
MARCH....	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
APRIL.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
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	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
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MAY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31	—	—	—	—
JUNE.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
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	25	26	27	28	29	30	—
JULY.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
AUGUST...	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	—	—	—
SEPT.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
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	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
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Mansion Hotel,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Situated at the NORTH CORNER of the Courthouse.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon the MANSION HOTEL for the last twelve months. This well known establishment is situated in every respect to accommodate regular or transient boarders, and travelling Gentlemen and Families in a manner which he is confident cannot fail to give the most entire satisfaction. He is prepared to furnish Dining Rooms, when required, and Rooms for private families, situated in the most neat, convenient, and comfortable style. Gentlemen of the Bar who may attend Salisbury Courts, are informed that he has a **Room of Office,** very convenient to the Courthouse, and unconnected with any other building, which is ready for their reception. His **TABLE** shall be furnished with the best that a plentiful market can afford. The **BAR** with Refreshments inferior to none arrangements having been made with a gentleman in Salisbury to furnish him regularly with the purest **Wines, Liquors, &c.**

To Stage Passengers:
THE Stages on the main Northward Southern Line, Peck, Welford & Co., Contractors, and leave at the Courthouse's Line, arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and twice on Saturday.

The splendid Line of Stages direct to Raleigh, leaves W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at the Mansion Hotel, on Wednesdays, and depart from the same on Thursdays and Saturdays.

The splendid Line of Stages to Cheraw, S. C., via Wadesboro, W. & J. L. Moring Contractors, arrive at the Mansion Hotel, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and depart on Thursdays and Sundays from this Hotel.

Persons wishing to secure seats in any of the above Stages, will apply to S. W. Long, at the Stage Office, at the Mansion Hotel.

REWARD W. LONG,
Salisbury, January 1, 1885.

DAVID L. FOLLO,
GLOVE & WATCH MAKER,
JEWELLER & SILVER SMITH,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

His Shop is still kept on the Main Street, in Salisbury, near the Store of Samuel Loomis & Co. Watches and Clocks of every kind will be **REPAIRED** with neatness, at short notice, on reasonable terms, and Warranted for 12 months.

He will always keep on hand a variety of articles in his line, such as:
Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Swiss, and Dutch).
Gold and Silver Fob Chains.
Gold and Silver Watch Guards.
Gold and Silver Watch Keys.
Gold and Silver Watch Bands.
Gold Bar-bells, Breast-plates, and Finger-rings.
(Interchangeable).
Silver Ware: Even-pointed Pencil Cases, and
Silver Spectacles, and steel frames and glasses.
Fine Pocket and Dirk Knives, and Silver Fruit Knives.
Patent Pistols and Dirks.
Sword-buckles and Musical Boxes.
Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his shop, and in payment for work done and silver due.

D. L. F.
Salisbury, August 22, 1884.

WILLIAM H. BEARD, Tailor,
WISHES to inform his friends and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be promptly received by him, and executed in the most neat, fashionable, and durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. He is a native of the city of Philadelphia, and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his customers, he is confident that he will be able to secure a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

He has fitted himself that his CUTTING in every article is to any done in this State, as may be seen by the elegant elegance of fit which his garments bear in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be assured that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same promptness and care as if the customers were present in person.

Salisbury, September 19, 1885.—1y.

TO TEACHERS OF YOUTH.
TEACHERS who can teach well recommend themselves to the undersigned, as an advantageous situation is offered. The applicant should be a good English and Latin scholar, and capable of preparing pupils for the Salisbury Class of the State University.

For further particulars see notice of the Editor of the Salisbury Herald, this date, and letters published in the Salisbury Herald, dated 12, 1885.

W. A. WALLACE,
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 12, 1885.

W. A. WALLACE,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Sole Agent for the sale of the following books:
Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's Editio Expurgata).
Gould's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Greek Major, Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution, a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION:
Languages and Mathematics, per Session of 23 weeks, \$10.00.
English Grammar, and Geography, 7.50.

J. A. WALLACE,
November 25, 1885.

Latest Improvement.
DR. PRICE'S
METALLIC TRUSS,
For the immediate Relief and radical Cure of
HERNIA or RUPTURE.

THE Subscriber, having been legally authorized to vend and apply Dr. Price's celebrated Improved Patent Metallic Truss, in the States of North Carolina and Virginia, takes pleasure in presenting to the citizens of those States, the advantages of this highly approved and celebrated Instrument; for which purpose he is now visiting the principal towns of those States, remaining a few weeks in each, at which time all persons wishing to be relieved of the danger and inconvenience of Rupture, will make application.

In offering the TRUSS to the afflicted of Rupture, we do it, confidently believing from the success Dr. Price has had in curing Ruptures of long standing, and of every description on one or both sides, old and young, and the testimony of the highest authority in favor of its superior utility, that it is the most valuable Instrument for their use. It can be worn with convenience, day and night, which in the estimation of the most distinguished Surgeons, is essentially important to effect a permanent and speedy cure of Rupture.

No cure, no pay. The poor relieved gratuitously.

JAMES H. OLIVER, M. D.
Here follow numerous Certificates.
The Subscriber is authorized by Dr. Oliver to apply this Truss on the conditions above mentioned, viz: no cure no pay.

ASHBEL SMITH,
November 21, 1885. Salisbury, N. C.

New, cheap, and Desirable
GOODS!
FOARD & ELLIS
HAVE just received, and are now opening, at their Store at the North-west corner of the Courthouse square, in the building occupied by the Mansion Hotel, a large and splendid assortment of **Fall and Winter Goods;**
Embracing almost every article in the line of **Dry-Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass-ware, Hats, Shoes, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, and Groceries.**

Usually kept in Mercantile establishments, which they offer for sale **LOW** for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in payment, and for which the highest prices will be allowed.

Salisbury, Nov. 28, 1885.

The Lincoln
Cotton Manufacturing Company
RESPECTFULLY inform the Public, that by mutual consent, the company have dissolved their Co-Partnership, and that they now inform all those indebted to said Company to make immediate payment; and all Agents to close their agencies as soon as possible. And all those having demands against the company, to present them for settlement to James Bivings.

HOKE, SCHENK, & BIVINGS,
Lincoln, Dec. 5, 1885. p5

State of North-Carolina:
LINCOLN COUNTY.
November Term, 1885.—In Equity:
Melchisedick Robinson, et al. } Petition.
vs.
John Robinson, et al. }

IT appearing, to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Hoyle and Leach, his wife, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered and decreed by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, for them to be held for the County of Lincoln, at the Courthouse in Lincoln, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, to plead, answer, or demur, otherwise Judgment will be entered up against them, and the Petition heard ex parte.

WILLIAM WILLIAMSON, C. M. C.
Dec. 12, 1885. (pr. fee \$3 16c.) p5

Lincolnton Male Academy.
THE Subscriber respectfully announces to Parents and the friends of youth generally, that he has made arrangements to take charge of this Institution, and that the exercises will commence on the **first Monday in January next.** Being wholly unconnected with any other pursuits, he promises to devote his attention exclusively to the business of teaching, and will spare no pains to interest the minds of those placed under his care, so as to render instruction at once delightful and profitable. Great care will be taken to prevent the formation of idle and dissolute habits, and a punctual attendance to the duties of the Institution will be rigidly required.

As the opinion to some extent prevails, that too much time is spent in acquiring a knowledge of words, the Subscriber would observe that in his course of instruction on classical literature, a minute analysis of words will be taught, with their combination in the construction of sentences, and every thing pertaining to a thorough acquaintance with those beautiful and important Languages of Antiquity.

The following will compose the course of studies, viz:
Gould's Latin Grammar, Latin Reader, Virgil, Cicero, Sallust, Horace, (Gould's Editio Expurgata).
Gould's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Greek Testament, Xenophon, Greek Major, Day's Algebra.

It is hoped that the well known salubrity of the citizens, together with the cheapness and excellence of board, will insure to this Institution, a liberal share of public patronage.

TERMS OF TUITION:
Languages and Mathematics, per Session of 23 weeks, \$10.00.
English Grammar, and Geography, 7.50.

J. A. WALLACE,
November 25, 1885.

BLANKS.
A large quantity of BLANKS of every kind and size, printed on fine paper, kept constantly on hand and for sale at
THIRTY FIVE CENTS.

Splendid
Line of Hacks,
FROM
Salisbury, (N. C.) to Raleigh, (N. C.)

THE SUBSCRIBERS.
ANXIOUS to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and dispatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following Stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North-Carolina, passing through Salisbury, Warren, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. There is also a Line of Stages from Raleigh to Norfolk, via Tarboro, Murfreesborough, Winton, &c., over one of the best Natural Roads in the United States. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connection with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern. The arrivals at Salisbury is regulated altogether by the departure of the Piedmont Line South, and the Great Western Line for Nashville, Tennessee, via Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, Asheville, Knoxville, &c.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, **TUESDAY** and **SATURDAY** at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh **TUESDAY** and **SATURDAY** at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for **SLEEP.**

The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only **SEVEN DOLLARS**—all intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

Passengers from the South who wish to take our Line will be careful to enter to Salisbury only.

All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.

P. S. This Line, from Salisbury to Baltimore is 28 cheaper than any other.

April 11, 1885.

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City
amounts to \$19 50, as follows:
From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . \$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, . . . 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, . . . 1 50
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, . . . 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 3
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.

PROCLAMATION
By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.
The Convention which met in the City of Raleigh on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given, should be in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor, and the said amendments having all been so submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance:

Now, therefore, I, **DAVID L. SWAIN**, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned, was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, which said Amendments so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

DAVID L. SWAIN.
Done at the City of Raleigh, the third day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the said State, the sixtieth.

By the Governor,
Wm. T. COLEMAN, Private Secretary.

VALUABLE LANDS
In the Market!
BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, by William Dismukes, for the purposes therein expressed, I will expose to Public Sale, in the Town of Wadesboro, on **Tuesday, the 12th day of January next**, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE TRACT,
Containing 950 Acres,
Lying on the Gold Mine Branch, known by the name of the Pinion Land; this Tract has GOLD on it, as several pieces have been found by Mr. Dismukes and others; the soil is suitable to the growth of Corn, Wheat, and Cotton.

ONE TRACT,
Containing 35 Acres,
The one-third interest, the other two-thirds belonging to Jacob Austin, and the heirs of Jonathan Austin, which can be bought on reasonable terms. This Tract contains the celebrated Gold Mine where a piece of Gold weighing 36 lbs. was found. This Mine has yielded upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of Gold without the aid of machinery. I am confident this amount, or more, could be gotten from this mine, if properly worked by men of science, and the knowledge of Mining.

ONE TRACT,
Containing 100 Acres,
Known as the Jesse Barnett Tract; it is excellent Land and under good improvement.

Terms of Sale, Cash.
ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,
Wadesboro, Nov. 25, 1885. (71) Trustee

TO Merchants, and others.
A LARGE QUANTITY of excellent white WRAPPING PAPER, of newspaper size, now on hand

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

WE extract, from the Hand-bills accompanying each Box, the following testimonials to the efficacy of this valuable Medicine:

From the **Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North Carolina.**
RALEIGH, March 2, 1885.
Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides, being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

From Governor **Iredell.**
August 21, 1885.
Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used in my family, which is a large one, with the most beneficial effects. A number of my friends who have been afflicted with the Dyspepsia, and other disorders of the stomach, have spoken to me in strong terms of the relief they experienced from this remedy. Without the evidence I have received from others, my intimate knowledge of the professional and private character of Dr. Beckwith, for the last twenty years, justifies me in declaring, that he would give no assurances of facts of his own experience, or of professional deductions, of which he was not perfectly confident, and on which the public might not safely rely.

JAMES IREDELL.

From the **Hon. George E. Badger.**
RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1884.
For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from impudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy, and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and believe them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

A constant supply of these Pills on hand and for sale, at
THIS OFFICE.
September 5, 1885.

RE-PUBLICATION
OF THE
LONDON, EDINBURGH, FOREIGN, AND WESTMINSTER,
QUARTERLY REVIEWS.
THE numbers of each work are published separately, and form an exact reprint of the original copies. They are issued as soon after they are received from Europe, as is consistent with their proper publication. Price for the whole series, comprising the regular numbers of the London, Edinburgh, Foreign, and Westminster Reviews, \$5 per annum.

Those who take less than the whole, the terms will be as follows:
For three of them \$7 per annum.
For two " 5 "
For one " 3 "
These subscriptions are invariably to be paid within three months from the time of subscribing. Otherwise an advance of 25 per cent. will be made upon the subscription price.

Subscribers at a distance must enclose at least one half of the year's subscription in advance, otherwise a second number will not be sent—the terms being so low as not to justify any hazard in obtaining payment.

Any individual forwarding \$30 free of charge, shall have five copies of the entire series of this re-publication sent him for one year.

It may be well for American readers to understand that although these publications purport to be issued at regular intervals, they do not frequently appear for many weeks, and even months from the time indicated on their covers. They will be re-published here as soon after they are received as it is possible to re-print them in one of the most extensive and effective printing establishments in the city of New York.

THEODORE FOSTER,
Publisher and Proprietor, No. 25 Pine Street, N. Y.

Advertisement!
DEAR SIR: I wish you to give the following Libel three insertions in your paper, viz:
"I hereby certify, that whereas, I have charged Jesse Elmore with stealing money out of my pocket-book: I hereby acknowledge that the said charge was without cause, and do fully acquit the said Elmore of the above charge altogether, being under the impression, that to express an opinion against any man was not actionable. Given under my hand and seal; this 2nd May, 1885."
(Signed.) **"VALENTINE CLEMMER."**
I have enclosed you the money for publication, and hope you will not neglect it, as the tongue of slander should be silenced.

The original of this Libel has been proven and registered in Lincoln County Court.

Yours, with respect,
JESSE ELMORE.
Dec. 19, 1885.

BLUM'S
CAROLINA AND VIRGINIA
ALMANACKS FOR 1886.
Calculated for the meridian of SALEM, N. C.
A SMALL SUPPLY of the above Almanacks have been received, and may be had at **THIS OFFICE.**
Price 10 cents per copy.—1a

THE LINCOLNTON NEWS.

"Truth our guide—The Public Good our aim."

The Subscribers, believing that some channel of communication is wanting in Western Carolina thro' which its citizens can interchange freely their opinions upon the various subjects of Politics, Religion, Literature, and the Mechanic Arts, propose to publish in the Town of Lincolnton, a Weekly Paper under the above title. True there are papers in Western Carolina, but in the wealthy and populous section of the State west of Salisbury there is none. We believe, from our knowledge of the intelligence of the people of that section of the State, that they can, and will support a paper; and we therefore are impelled to the undertaking, fully relying upon their liberality for such a measure of support as we may deserve.

In proposals of this kind, it is usual for those who make them, to set forth their political principles; and though we are not politicians by trade, lest our silence upon this subject might be construed into a want of candor, we will briefly give an expose of our political opinions:—As the first article in our political creed, we place the accountability of those who exercise power to those who give it. We believe our government to be one of limited powers, and that those who are entrusted with its administration have no right to exercise any, but such as have been delegated to them by the people, and such as are clearly set forth in our written Constitution. We will therefore oppose all encroachments upon the rights of the people, let them come from what quarter they may, and will sound the alarm whenever danger approaches. We will contend for economy in the administration of both our Federal and State Governments, and will oppose all lavish expenditures of the public funds, believing as we do, that money in the hands of bad rulers is the most dangerous engine which can be brought to bear upon the liberty of the people.

With regard to the approaching Presidential election, we are decidedly opposed to the nominee of the Baltimore Convention, and will zealously, and firmly oppose his election. We are opposed to the Caucus System, let it be named what it may. We believe the people, and the people alone are the proper depositories of power, and that they, and they alone have the right to select their public servants.

We have thus briefly, and candidly laid down our political principles, and we will maintain and support them with firmness, but at the same time, with a respectful attention to the opinions of those who may differ with us. Our paper we intend to be free, and unshackled, and will therefore give place to well written communications, let them come from what party they may, so that they be free from low invective and abuse, which never subserve the great object we have in view in the discussion of political questions, the truth, but always have a tendency to degrade, and lower the public press.

The adoption of an enlightened and vigorous system of improvement by the State, hitherto so much neglected, being necessary, as well for the prosperity individually of our citizens, as for the State at large, every measure tending to this end shall receive the cordial support of the "NEWS".

We will devote a portion of our paper to Agriculture, Literature, Religion, and such other matters as are usually found in a miscellaneous weekly paper. Our object will be to have something for the palate of all, and we will take this occasion to request those who have leisure, and who are friendly to our undertaking, to favor us with communications upon any subject of interest.

The paper will be issued the first of March, upon a fine medium sheet, printed with fair type, at \$2 per annum, payable upon the receipt of the 2nd number. Advertising at the usual rates.

ZEVELY & WEST.
SALISBURY, Dec. 5, 1885.

LOST!
TAKEN from the Mansion Hotel, some time during last November court, a Blue cloth OVER-COAT, but little worn. Any person having said coat, will confer a favor on me by replacing it.

GEORGE D. M'JIMSEY.
Salisbury, Dec. 19, 1885. p3

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.
THE sixth Session of my Classical School, near Beatties' Ford, Lincoln County, N. C., will commence on the **first Monday in January, 1886.**

ROBERT G. ALLISON.
December 12, 1885. tc

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY, January 9, 1885

Bacon, 10 a	Molasses, 50
Brandy, apple, 25 a 00	Nails, 9 a 10
peach, 40	Oats, 20 a 25
Butter, 12 a 14	Pork, 64
Cotton, in seed, 12 a 13	Sugar, brown, 00 a 12
clean, 12 a 13	loaf, 18 a 30
Coffee, 30 a 00	Tallow, 10
Corn, 30 a 00	Tobacco, 8 a 20
Feathers, 60 a 65	Wheat, (bushel) 80 a 100
Flour, 100	Whiskey, 30 a 35
Flaxseed, 100	Wheat, (bushel) 80 a 100
Linseed Oil, per gallon, \$1 25	

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.) December 23, 1885.

Bacon, 10 a 12	Lard, 12 a 14
Brandy, peach, 75	Molasses, 37 a 40
apple, 40 a 50	Mackerel, 200 a 950
Beeswax, 15 a 16	Salt, in sacks, 275 a 300
Butter, 25 a 31	bushel, 75
Coffee, 15 a 16	Sugar, brown, 00 a 11
Corn, 70 a 75	loaf & lump, 18 a 22
Cotton, 13 a 14	Tallow, 11 a 12
Flour, 900 a 950	Tea, 100 a 121
Iron, 54 a 54	Whiskey, 40 a 45

AT CHERAW, (S. C.) December 21, 1885.

Bacon, 8 a 11	Nails and Brads, 74 a 9
Beeswax, 16 a 17	Sugar, brown, 10 a 12
Coffee, 14 a 17	do. lump, 14 a 16
Corn, 13 a 14	do. loaf, 16 a 17
Cotton, 60 a 62	Salt, per sack, 275 a 300
Flaxseed, 100 a 120	bushel, 75
Flour, country, 750 a 800	Cotton Bagging, 29 a 38
do. northern, 725 a 750	Bale Rope, 11 a 12
Feathers, 35 a 36	Wheat, 115
Iron, 44 a 54	Wool, 16 a 18
Molasses, 40 a 45	Whiskey, 40 a 47

RATES OF EXCHANGE
At the Merchant's Bank of S. Carolina, at Cheraw:
Checks on New York, 1 per cent. prem.
do. Charleston, 1 per cent. prem.

AT FAYETTEVILLE, December 31.

Bacon, 9 a 11	Iron, 41 a 5
Brandy, peach, 50	Molasses, 32 a 34
apple, 27 a 30	Nails, cut, 64 a 7
Beeswax, 22 a 23	Sugar, brown, 9 a 11
Coffee, 12 a 14	lump, 15
Corn, 13 a 14	loaf, 16 a 17
Cotton, 50 a 55	Salt, 65 a 70
Flaxseed, 140 a 150	Wheat, 115
Flour, 650 a 775	Whiskey, 30
Feathers, 35	Wool, 16